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## GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

### THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

**Regular Meeting of the Society.** A regular meeting of the Society was held at the Engineering Societies' Building, No. 29 West 39th Street, on Tuesday evening, April 21, 1914; Councillor Chandler Robbins in the Chair. The following persons, recommended by the Council, were elected to Fellowship:

Sidney Powers, Cambridge, Mass., Joseph T. Mulligan, New York City,  
J. T. Edwards, Toronto, August R. Ohman, New York City.

The Hon. Dean Conant Worcester, A.B., Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, 1901-1913, then addressed the Society on "The Philippines: Our Far-Pacific Outpost." Mr. Worcester very graphically contrasted the Philippines as they were at the time of the American occupancy with the vastly improved conditions of to-day. His remarks were followed with great interest by an audience that filled the auditorium. The lecture was illustrated by many fine lantern views and also by a few moving pictures.

**The Society's Latest Exhibition.** The Society is showing in its Exhibition Hall a collection of 277 photographs of Porto Rico, 31 of Bermuda, 54 of Constantinople and 59 of notable recent maps. The number of visitors is now averaging over 1,300 a month and is increasing. The Exhibition Hall is open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days and from 2 to 5 P. M. on Sundays.

**The Memorial Volume.** A volume with this title, to be issued this summer by the Society, will contain twenty-six papers written chiefly by European geographers who participated in the Transcontinental Excursion of 1912. The book will be a memorial of that event. Most of the papers are of a technical nature, especially intended for the perusal of geographers; and three-fourths or more of the book will be printed in the German, French and Italian languages. As the work will be a special publication, not included in the current issues from our press, the edition will be limited. Any Fellow who desires a copy is requested to send written application for it to our office not later than June 15, prox., so that a sufficient number may be provided.

### NORTH AMERICA

**The Next Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers.** The Council of the Association of American Geographers announces that the annual meeting during the holiday recess, next winter, will be held at Chicago on dates to be announced hereafter. Much interest has been aroused by the two papers on physiographic regions given at the recent meeting at Princeton. The United States Geological Survey is especially interested in the Association's work in this field. The Council has therefore decided that the question of physiographic regions and boundaries shall be the subject of discussion at the next annual round table conference. Professor N. M. Fenneman has been selected to lead the conference.

**A Building for Geology and Geography.** The University of Chicago is erecting a building for the Departments of Geology and Geography to be known as Julius Rosenwald Hall. The structure will be of stone, steel and cement and will be fireproof. It will cost about \$260,000 exclusive of furnishings, and is expected to be completed by November 1.

**The Fur-Seal Commission.** The President and the Secretary of Commerce having approved the recommendation of the Commissioner of Fisheries, a commission has been appointed to visit the Pribilof Islands this season. The three members are Mr. Edward A. Preble, assistant biologist of the Bureau of

the Biological Survey; Mr. Wilfred H. Osgood, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; and Dr. George H. Parker of Harvard University. The commissioners will reach the seal islands on a revenue cutter late in June and will remain until the second week in August. They will ascertain the condition of the seal herd, study the relations and obligations of the government towards the herd, the fur trade, and the scientific and economic questions involved in the administration of the seal herd.

**Surveying with an Auto Truck.** Mr. C. V. Hodgson, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has recently left Washington to take charge of a party for the determination of the astronomic latitude of triangulation stations established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the United States Geological Survey, between Barstow, Tex., and the Pacific Ocean. Many of these stations are on mountains as much as 10,000 feet in height. The results of this work will be used principally for geodetic purposes, in other words, for the determination of the figure of the earth and the distribution of material in the earth's crust. The means of transportation will be an automobile truck which was used successfully on similar work between Denver and the Canadian border in 1913. Such a truck was employed also in 1912 on the forty-ninth parallel boundary survey between the United States and Canada. The cost of the work in 1913 was estimated as only half what it would have been if horses and wagons had been used for transportation. The saving, this season, will be even greater as the country to be traversed is arid or semiarid and the transportation of water and forage for stock would be a difficult problem. Work will continue until late in the autumn. In experience with the truck in 1912 it was found that a field party and its equipment could cover easily from seventy-five to one hundred miles in a day, over indifferent roads, including stops for gasoline, supplies, etc. The machine is equipped with solid rubber tires, dual behind, and with extra tanks for gasoline and water. Its weight is about 6,100 pounds and the weight of the entire outfit, including the survey party, is over four tons.

**Drift Sheets in Iowa.** The State Geological Survey of Iowa has recently published a map of the state showing the outlines of the Wisconsin, Iowan, Illinoisan, and Kansan drift sheets, and of the Driftless Area (Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. XXI, 1912, Plate III, 1:1,000,000.) It has been compiled from the larger scale county maps by Calvin and his associates. Excellent as this map is, it seems a pity to have lost the opportunity of presenting, on the same sheet, what is known of the distribution of striæ, something of the position of recessional moraines and outwash gravels, and an indication of the location of the heavily loess-covered parts of the state. This, in its entirety, may be at present impossible, or it may be planned for later publication. The existing map deserves commendation and will be of great help to teachers of physical geography.

LAWRENCE MARTIN.

**Glacial Lake Agassiz.** The northern border of glacial Lake Agassiz has now been more closely defined than in the well-known monograph of Upham. The new work has been done by the Geological Survey of Canada (W. McInnes: The Basins of Nelson and Churchill Rivers, *Memoir 30*, Ottawa, 1913, pp. 125-127; map). McInnes shows that the distribution of glacial lake clays determines the outlines of the northern portion of Lake Agassiz, at whose borders the beaches are not well developed. The outline sketch map shows a greater extension than was thought by Upham to have existed, a part of the lake extending 150 miles or more northward and terminating within the drainage basin of the Churchill River. This stream, rather than the Nelson River, was probably the latest outlet of Lake Agassiz. Most of the clays, which are so thick in places as to dominate the topography, seem to have been laid down after Lake Agassiz abandoned its outlet to the south through Minnesota.

LAWRENCE MARTIN.

**Coal Fields of Western Canada.** The Canadian Northwest at first appeared to lack one of the most necessary qualities for a great future—ade-

quate sources of power. Its remote position with respect to eastern and central coalfields, and the 600 miles that separated it from the known deposits of British Columbia put an almost prohibitive tax on rail-transported coal. The pioneer in his prairie home required it for fuel, the threshing engines required it, and it might be the very basis of success of the Hudson Bay Railroad now in process of construction. Canadian railroads have always been heavily subsidized by the government on account of their function as pioneers in the habitable lands of southern Canada. Coal deposits near at hand would at least partially relieve both government and railroads. Under these circumstances, exploration was directed to the most promising outcrops; and the reconnaissance surveys of the government have now revealed the extent and nature of the available deposits. Their importance is shown by the fact that the coal industry has grown 500% in the last eight years. For 1913 the output is reported to be over 4,000,000 tons, about one-quarter of which was exported to other provinces of the Dominion and to the United States (*Daily Cons. and Trade Repts.*, April 11, 1914.) Coal reserves in Alberta are estimated at a much greater figure than for any other Canadian province; they are said to be 110 times that of Nova Scotia, as yet the largest producing region. The coal is mainly lignite but becomes bituminous in character on approach to the Rocky Mountain foothills. The Belly River fields occupy a large portion of southeastern Alberta. The coal is bituminous with lignite seams on the borders as at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. A detached area of this formation occurs some 250 miles northwest of Edmonton and Dunvegan in the Peace River Valley, one of Canada's latest "boom" areas. West of the Edmonton fields is a third field most extensively developed in the ranges near the international boundary line and diminishing northward.

Coal interests have recently become deeply interested in a new anthracite deposit that yields hard and relatively smokeless coal like that in Wales and Pennsylvania. Its value is bound to be extraordinarily high not only because of its size and quality but also because of its favorable geographical position. It may easily become a distributing center for the naval bases of the Orient as well as for the new coaling stations in our Pacific ports after the opening of the Panama Canal. The probable supply is estimated at considerably over 1,000,000,000 tons, about three-quarters the amount originally computed for Pennsylvania. The deposits are located near the seaboard, comparing favorably in this respect with the Pennsylvania fields. The charter for the 150-mile railroad necessary for the exploitation of the deposits has already been secured, and a large and well-protected port site selected at Nass Bay, mouth of the Nass River.

ISALAH BOWMAN.

**New Experimental Farms in Canada.** The Department of Agriculture of British Columbia has selected Fort Fraser as headquarters for the system of experimental farms that will be opened this summer. At Fort Fraser, 372 miles from Prince Rupert, the new Pacific port, will be opened the principal agricultural station from which the entire system of stations will be managed. Experiments will be made in mixed farming for the guidance of settlers now moving into that part of British Columbia.

**Importance of Prince George, B. C.** Prince George, on the upper Fraser River, was a mere hamlet two years ago, but the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific has given it prominence. All the agricultural land for miles around is now occupied. Some time ago the town was divided into building lots. The Grand Trunk Pacific R. R. has now sold all its town lots at auction for over \$2,500,000. The government of British Columbia owns one-fourth of the lots in Prince George and announces that it will sell its holdings during the coming summer. It is conceded that Prince George will become the clearing center of central British Columbia. It is situated on a flat table-land in the angle formed by the confluence of the Nechako and Fraser Rivers and is the point where the Pacific Great Eastern R. R. from Vancouver will join the Grand Trunk Pacific main line and proceed northward into the rich Peace River District.

## SOUTH AMERICA

**The University of Pennsylvania Museum Expedition.** A note from Mr. G. B. Gordon, Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, says that the expedition sent out last year to the Amazon, under the leadership of Dr. William Curtis Farabee, reached Georgetown, British Guiana, on April 20, by way of the Corentyne River from Brazil. Letters will probably be received soon giving further information of the journey and some account of the collections made. The expedition was sent to the Amazon Valley to study the aboriginal inhabitants, explore the forests where these primitive peoples live and make collections. The party left Philadelphia in March, 1913, on their steam yacht. The plans of the expedition were described in some detail in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 45, 1913, pp. 369-370). It is supposed that the expedition, having completed its work along one or more of the northeastern tributaries of the Amazon, will now return to the Amazon by sea to continue its task.

**Barranquilla to be made a Seaport.** Press despatches announce that the President of Colombia has signed a law providing for the opening of the bar at the mouth of the Magdalena to give sea-going vessels access to Barranquilla, the commercial metropolis of the country. At present goods and passengers bound for that place are landed at Savanilla and transported by narrow gauge railroad to Barranquilla. The new channel in the Magdalena will admit vessels drawing thirty feet of water. Piers and warehouses will be erected at Barranquilla which is the starting point for the flotilla of river steamers plying on the Magdalena River.

**Agricultural Lands in Argentina.** Argentina, with an area of 1,153,119 square miles, has a population of only 7,172,000. The slow progress of colonization has been attributed in part to the difficulties of obtaining land. This should be amended by the present Government policy whereby the purchase of large estates is prohibited. Of the lands best suited for tillage or grazing and set apart for colonies not more than 494 acres for agriculture or 6,178 acres for pasture may be bought by the individual purchaser; of the remaining lands not more than 49,421 acres can be leased or half this ultimately purchased (*Daily Cons. and Trade Repts.*, Nov. 20, 1913). Public lands are difficult to procure in the central provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé and Córdoba but many private sales are effected, the large estates of these provinces disintegrating under pressure of increasing population.

Prices of land vary greatly, chiefly according to the controls of rainfall, water supply, soil, and proximity to the railroad. The highest values are found in the great cereal-producing region of the central provinces. In Buenos Aires, favorable lands not more than 20 miles from the railway realize from \$34 to \$60 per acre. Towards the northeast values rise; dairy farming lands, adjacent to Buenos Aires, reach more than double these values. Southeastern San Luis, a little more remote than the southern parts of Santa Fé and Córdoba, but enjoying similar conditions, averages \$17 to \$43 per acre; in the northwestern part of the same province, with less reliable water supply and farther from the railroad, \$3.50 to \$10. The Andean provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and La Rioja show various prices according to the highly varied physical conditions, distance from transportation lines, etc. The northern territories Chaco, Formosa and Misiones, have been little developed. The census of 1908 credits Chaco and Formosa with populations under .5 per square mile. Lands are rated from \$2.50 upwards. The resources that have attracted most attention up to the present are quebracho and maté; the land, however, is also suitable for corn, rice, tobacco, cotton and sugar. The greatest advances may be expected in sugar production. Already large estates have been developed east of Salta and Jujuy in the well-watered belt along the common border of mountains and plain. The southern territories, more particularly Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz, are still undeveloped; the population of the last was under .02 per square mile in 1908. Land values average \$1.25, and upwards. While these areas have been almost exclusively pastoral, La

Pampa now shows great agricultural development and like changes will arise in Neuquen with the completion of the railroad and irrigation projects now under way.

G. M. WRIGLEY.

#### AFRICA

**Banse's Expedition to the Libyan Desert.** In January last, Ewald Banse, who has long specialized in the geography of the East, left Germany for Egypt with the intention of carrying on explorations in the Libyan Desert. He had been preparing for his work in this little known region for several years and had collected all the scattered literature relating to the Libyan oases, settlements, caravan routes, mountains, etc., from which he compiled an account of exploration in the great Waste and of our present knowledge of the desert. This paper is appearing in *Petermanns Mitt.* (March, with map, and April, 1914, the final instalment to be printed in the May number), under the title of "Der gegenwärtige Stand der Erforschung der Libyschen Wüste und Tibesti."

With his little caravan consisting of five men, four camels and a donkey, Banse struck west from Alexandria along the line of the Mariut R. R. which the Egyptian government is extending westward from Alexandria, behind the coastal ridges to Dabba, 28° 26' E. long. (see map, *Petermanns Mitt.*, 1912, No. 1, plate 25). At this point Banse expected to add two camels to his party as water carriers over the desert further west to the Siwa Oasis.

But at Dabba the explorer received a telegram from Mr. Hopman, the German Consul General at Alexandria, saying that the Egyptian authorities had informed the German diplomatic agent at Cairo that it was not regarded as desirable that Banse should visit Siwa or any of the other oases. The explorer was thus compelled to give up his projected enterprise for the present.

He, however, pushed southward into the desert traveling for eight days without meeting anyone, the first two days through steppe and six days through desert where no sign of vegetation appeared. On the seventh day he reached ranges and depressions across his path that made progress difficult and on the eighth day he came upon a very steep mountain wall about 700 feet high, not shown on maps, from which spread out deep and winding dry valleys giving much the impression of the Colorado Canyon region, with slopes so steep that the camels could not descend into them.

He visited Cairo on his return, and writing from Tripoli (March 14, 1914) he said he hoped by next winter, through diplomatic agencies, to make arrangements for carrying out his proposed work in the Libyan Desert.

**The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology.** The first number of a new journal of this title was published by the Egyptian Exploration Fund, London, in January. It will appear quarterly in January, April, July and October, and will deal systematically with all branches of Egyptological studies. The first number contains papers by D. G. Hogarth, A. H. Sayce, W. M. Flinders Petrie, H. G. Lyons and others. The publication is a small quarto, finely printed and illustrated. The subscription price is 21 shillings per annum.

#### AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

**Carl Lumholtz's New Guinea Expedition.** A letter from this well-known explorer to Councillor James B. Ford, from the northeastern part of Dutch Borneo, dated February 24, 1914, says that his headquarters at that time were at Tandjong Selor, about 3° N. lat. at the head of the delta of the large Kayan or Boeloengan River. He was spending a few months in Borneo to enlist Dyaks as carriers for his New Guinea enterprise and also to devote some time there to ethnological researches. He had just spent seven weeks in the jungle, west of Tandjong Selor, and had reached an elevation of 2,600 feet among the hills. Jungle covers the entire country including the mountain tops, which must be cleared if observations are made. He had found no particular difficulty in procuring Dyaks for his New Guinea work. They will not serve for less than a guilder (about forty cents) a day and they must also be provided with clothing for high altitude, and with food, mainly rice, dried fish and dried meat. To this outlay was to be added the cost of their trans-

portation to New Guinea and as the explorer's resources amount to only about \$9,000 he will be compelled to economize closely. He had, however, a complete and excellent outfit. His Dyaks are admirable workers, worth their hire, and he has also sufficient provisions such as civilized man requires. He expected to start for New Guinea from Java about the middle of this year. The second half of the year is the favorable time for work in southeastern Dutch New Guinea along the Digul River and among the interior highlands. It is his purpose to make a careful study of these highlands, which will take considerable time. Earlier explorers to this region have felt compelled to return without making any extended sojourn among the uplands. When he wrote, two professors of the University of Christiania, Norway, were trying to raise a sufficient sum to enable two men, a Norwegian geologist and a botanist to join his enterprise. He has with him two very competent assistants: a collector of zoological specimens from the Museum in Kuala Lumpur, and a Chinese photographer from Singapore. He was already able to make himself understood in Malay and before leaving Borneo expected to speak it well. This language is essential for the traveler in the regions he is visiting.

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## EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

### GEOGRAPHY IN THE SUMMER SCHOOLS

*Continuation of the list printed in the May Bulletin (pp. 370-372)*

**Alabama.** UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, University, Ala. June 11-July 22. A course for common school teachers including the study of methods, and type lessons based on localities, world, grand divisions, states, and the correlation of the subject with other school work, Miss Luther.

**California.** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Cal. June 22-Aug. 1. The Lands and the Planetary Relations of the Earth—a study of land forms, their origin and changes, relations to life, formation and economic aspects of soil, physical and chemical principles involved in geographical changes, the earth as a planet, map projections, the use of maps, larger geographical features of the continents, reference books and their use, Professor William G. Reed; the Atmosphere and the Ocean—factors controlling weather and climate, physical features of the oceans, etc., Professor Reed.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles. June 29-Aug. 7. Two courses in geography: 1. The Teaching of Geography, Professor James F. Chamberlain; 2. The Geography of the United States, Professor Chamberlain.

**Illinois.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. First term begins June 15; second term, July 23. Elements of Geography—physical features and the relations of land, air and water to life, Professor Barrows, Associate Prof. Tower and Miss Lanier; Physiography—the earth's features, agencies affecting them, physiographic changes, genetic geography, with elements of meteorology and oceanography, Professors Salisbury and Trowbridge and Assistant Prof. Tarr; Economic and Commercial Geography—factors influencing the production of commodities, commercial and industrial activities of man as influenced by environment, Associate Prof. Tower; Geography of North America—its relation to the world as a whole, its physical features, climates, nature and distribution of natural resources, etc., Miss Lanier; Influence of Geography on American History—for teachers of geography and history, Miss Lanier; Conservation of Natural Resources, Professor Barrows; Geography of South America—with special attention to geographical influences on trade between the United States and South America, Associate Professor Tower; Geographical Influences in the History of the Interior, Professor Barrows; Field Geography—a study of the life and industries of selected areas to be given in September, the field being the Cumberland Plateau and the Southern Appalachians, Professor Barrows; Research Course—advanced work on selected topics for students prepared to undertake semi-independent work, Professor Barrows and Associate Professor

Tower. Three courses in the School of Education: Geography in the Primary Grades, in the Grammar Grades, in the High School, Miss Henderson.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Ill. Mr. Sumner W. Cushing, of the State Normal School, Salem, Mass., will give instruction in physiography and geography at the summer session. He will be assisted by Mr. G. W. Heitkamp.

**Indiana.** INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind. Physical Geography—lectures, laboratory work and field excursions, Professor E. R. Cumings; Conservation of Natural Resources—special reference to soils, forests and water power, Professor Cumings; University Geological Survey—for advanced students only, with continuous work in the field throughout the summer, Associate Prof. J. W. Beede.

**Minnesota.** STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Mankato, Minn. Elementary School Geography to prepare teachers for the state examinations, Professor Arthur G. Whedon; Elementary Physical Geography, Professor Whedon; Teacher's Geography—dealing with the fundamental principles of geography and their relation to life, Professor George J. Miller; Geography of North America, with special emphasis on industrial geography, Professor Miller.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Winona, Minn. Courses in Rural School Geography and the Elements of Geography, Mr. A. D. Polley.

**Nebraska.** UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb. June 8-July 31. Physical Geography—with laboratory and field work, Assistant Professor Filley and Mr. Eaton; Industrial Geography—a general survey of natural resources and their conservation with special emphasis on Nebraska industries, Assistant Prof. Filley and Mr. Eaton; General Geography—a course in the correlation of regional and physical geography designed to be helpful to teachers in the grades and rural schools, Mr. Eaton; Agricultural Geography of Nebraska—designed to present a study of the development and resources of the state with topography, soils, etc., considered in detail, Assistant Professor Filley; Graduate Work—Professor Condra will direct graduate studies for qualified students.

**New York.** BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. June to September. Systematic and Field Botany—designed for students and teachers who wish training in methods of field and systematic study of the flowering plants, combining field and laboratory work, Professor John W. Harshberger, University of Pennsylvania.

**Washington.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle. Six weeks beginning June 22. The summer school work will consist of a trip through western Washington studying the geology, physiography and the geography of the section, including the San Juan Islands, the Columbia River from Hood River to Astoria, a part of the Washington coast line, Mt. Rainier, industries of important cities, etc., Professor E. J. Saunders.

**Wisconsin.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison. The field courses in geography and geology, in August, under Professor Lawrence Martin, alluded to in the May *Bulletin* (p. 372), are limited to fifteen men, the party living in tents, total expense \$55 to \$65, the work including the mapping of physiographic features, problems in physiography, geology, glaciation, the relations of geography to human affairs, etc. For further information address Professor Lawrence Martin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

#### PERSONAL

Dr. Cleveland Abbe, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 4 last.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood of Harvard will continue his field studies during the summer in the San Juan Mountains in southwestern Colorado. These studies involve the working out of the physiographic history of the mountain area, the relationships of that history to the late history of the bordering plateaus and also a report on the present geographical conditions affecting the settlement and development of that part of the state.

Professor N. A. Bengtson will have charge this summer of a complete survey of an area in south-central Nebraska, twenty-four by thirty-six miles in extent. The survey will include geology, soils, water supplies, forest, and industrial development.

Professor Isaiah Bowman will be in New Haven during the summer completing the preparation of a report on his part of the work of the Yale-Peruvian Expedition of 1911.

Professor G. E. Condra will spend the summer in a reconnaissance soil survey of Nebraska and in special studies on water power problems. He is the head of the Conservation and Soil Survey of Nebraska, which has charge of all work pertaining to soils, water power and forests.

Professor R. A. Daly of Harvard will spend the summer in Europe visiting special localities in the British Isles and the Scandinavian Peninsula.

Professor W. M. Davis has been elected a life member of the Imperial Society of the Friends of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnology in Moscow.

Mr. W. P. Haynes of Harvard will conduct a field course, for five weeks early in July, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Director of the Seismological Laboratory in the island of Hawaii, is on leave of absence in Japan where he is studying the recent volcanic eruptions.

Professor Lawrence Martin, of the University of Wisconsin, has been elected Corresponding Member of the Kaiserlich-königliche Geographische Gesellschaft in Vienna.

Professor George J. Miller, of the State Normal School, Mankato, Minn., will do geographical field work, in August, in the Lake Superior iron region of Michigan and Minnesota.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, Vice-President of the International Polar Commission, has succeeded to the duties of the President owing to the death of Dr. Theodor N. Tschernyschew, the President, and will arrange for the meeting of the Commission in conjunction with the Eleventh International Geographical Congress at St. Petersburg in 1916.

Mr. D. W. Ohern, having voluntarily resigned as Director of the State Geological Survey of Oklahoma, Mr. C. W. Shannon has been appointed as his successor.

Dr. A. Penck, Professor of Geography at the University of Berlin, has received the Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society and the Gold Medal of the Scottish Geographical Society.

Professor Karl von den Steinen, of the University of Berlin, has been elected a life member of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D. C.

Professor W. J. Woodworth will give a course in field geology in Montana for five weeks beginning early in July.

#### OBITUARY

EMILE GENTIL. The death of this well-known French explorer is reported from Bordeaux, France. He was 48 years old. Between 1895 and 1900 he was associated with Savorgnan de Brazza in the work of exploring French West Africa and laying the foundations of its development. He was prominent in campaigns which ended in the overthrow of Rabah, the native chief in the Sudan, who attempted to prevent the occupancy of the Lake Chad region by the whites. He was Governor-General of the French Congo from 1904 to 1908.

THEODOR N. TSCHERNYSCHEW. This eminent Russian geologist died in St. Petersburg on Jan. 15, aged 57 years. He was one of the leading contributors to knowledge of the geology of Russia and published more than 60 scientific works in the Memoirs of the Geological Commission of Russia and the Bulletin of the St. Petersburg Mineralogical Society. He was also interested in Polar regions, lead an expedition through Novaya Zemlia in 1905 and at the time of his death was President of the International Polar Commission.